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EINSTEIN SIMPLIFIED.

PROFESSOR'S DEMONSTRATION TO
CHILDREN.

A simple experiment to illustrate Einstein's theory of the bent ray was used by Professor H. H. Turner in a lecture to children. Describing the experiment the *Daily News* says:—

In the darkened hall a brilliant ray was directed into one end of a tank of water. At a spot exactly opposite, at the other end of the tank, was a plugged hole. The plug being taken out, the water poured forth in a jet. But the light which escaped at the same time, instead of shining in a direct beam through the hole, was bent downwards by the jet—“imprisoned” in it,” as the professor described it, and thus it illuminated the bottom of a bath some distance beneath, into which the jet of water fell.

The jet light followed the same curve as the jet of water. It was mixed, with it inseparably, and if at any point the lecturer interrupted the falling jet of water, a dazzling star of light would shine at the point of interruption.

This experiment was in itself a subtle way of instilling in the children's mind the great modern idea associated with the name of Einstein regarding the deflection of light.

Everyone knows how hard a task it is for the professors to bring even a glimmering of the Einstein theory into the minds of average grown-ups. It might have been thought that even the stoniest professional heart would have quailed at the thought of murmuring the name of Einstein to an audience mainly composed of youngsters.

But Professor Turner cheerfully essayed the task, and as Einstein for babes is a matter of general interest, the following was his manner of explaining it:—

“It was not until Einstein came that Newton's Law of Gravitation was questioned, but we now see very considerable reasons for questioning it.”

A SOLAR CONCERT.

“Newton took no account of time in his theory—only the fact that light took time to travel was barely realised in his day. “But think what a difference this question of time makes! A conductor with a very large chorus and an orchestra would find it hard indeed to get them to sing in time. On New Year's night there was a large crowd round St. Paul's trying to sing ‘And Lang Syne’ together in time, but if the crowd was of considerable dimensions it would have been practically impossible for them to have done so. Why! Because sound—takes time to travel!”

“Yet think of the time the light of the stars takes to travel! In the case of our own sun it takes light eight minutes to reach us and four hours to reach Neptune.”

“Even if a concert-hall were large enough to accommodate the solar system, and the sun represented the concert platform, the people in the front row would have gone home and retired to bed before the people at the back would have heard the beginning of a concert.”

“Curiously enough, the law of gravity does not seem to want correction for the most distant bodies. You might think that since the correction is due to the time of travel it would be the bodies farthest away that would be most in need of it. But it is the bodies nearest to us that are most affected. This is because the bodies far away are moving very slowly, while those nearest to us are moving very quickly. It is as if the conductor of a choir had persuaded the distant parts of the choir to sing slowly and steadily so that he might be able to deal with those in front who were singing very quickly.”

“He could leave slow old Neptune and Uranus to attend to the swift tune of little dancing Mercury. It is the Mercury of our system that needs correction, not the distant planets.”

“Einstein predicted that the light from the stars would be bent in passing the sun, and the total eclipse of 1919 proved this.”

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS
IN INDIA.

CRIMINAL LAW CHANGES.

The Report of the Racial Distinctions Removal Committee of the Indian Legislature is published, together with the Government Bill to give effect to the recommendations, subject to certain changes.

The restrictions on the jurisdiction over European British subjects of Courts (other than High Courts) outside the three Presidency towns are to be removed or greatly modified. Rights of appeal are to be equalized. Any First-Class Magistrate, whatever his nationality, is to have jurisdiction over Europeans, and Second and Third-Class Magistrates are to have jurisdiction in minor cases. The Sessions Courts (of which there is at least one for each revenue district) are to have the same full jurisdiction in respect to serious crimes when the accused is a European as when he is an Indian.

In cases involving racial considerations the accused before a magistrate on a serious charge is to have the right of demanding trial in the Sessions Court by a jury of whom not less than half shall be of his own nationality or in less serious cases of trial before two First-Class Magistrates, one a European and the other an Indian. In all racial cases tried by jury there is to be the right of appeal on the facts as well as on points of law.

The Bill represents a compromise between the wish of the European community and the absolute equality desired by the politically-minded Indian.

TWO CURRENTS IN
GERMANY.LABOUR'S FEAR OF A
CATASTROPHE.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Observer* recently wrote the following interesting review of the attitude of the public in Germany towards the measure, by the French in the Ruhr:—

The Ruhr question has now reached a point, in the German opinion, where both parties have played their trump cards, and the game is at a complete standstill. The new developments occur. The remarkable thing is that here reasons why France must lose are the only ones allowed to be mentioned openly. France's credit is more interest than Germany's currency, and speculation has taken on a new aspect on the Berlin Bourse, where gambling in francs goes on against pounds sterling.

The truth of the present entirely unsatisfactory situation to-day in Berlin is that Germany is once more under a complete regime of Nationalist opinion. Feeling against France is acutely bitter, though the noisy songs of the cabarets and the theatrical demonstrations of the streets are of little significance compared with the fears felt for any man who dare proclaim openly that the time has come for negotiations with Paris. Chancellor Cuno is believed to be waiting for higher prices and the greater misery of the greater number before making advances, which would mean both resignation on his part and a dangerous state of things for the country. But the Foreign Minister, Baron von Rosenberg, and the welfare Minister, Herr Becker, are earnest in their resistance, and Herr Becker carries the whole weight of the industrialists of the Ruhr with him, and has, consequently, more influence in the Government than Cuno, Hermes, and Ebert put together.

The proof this week that Germany's passive policy towards the West is balanced by an active policy towards the East is Baron von Rosenberg's ratification of the Rapallo Treaty, a fact which came as something of a bombshell to the country in general. The name of Baron Maltzahn, who is intimately connected with this Treaty, crops up more and more frequently of late as Secretary of State. His Russian sympathies are bearing fruit in the direction most desired by the Soviet Embassy.

Labour is convinced to a man that the Ruhr tactics must end in catastrophe for Germany, meaning nothing less than disintegration when the real truth of what a coal shortage means dawns on the populace at last. It seems quite probable at present that the Press is obliged to follow the policy pursued during the war and to acclaim that victory is complete over the enemy until the actual day of defeat and revolution. The struggle between patriotism and common sense is terrible. Whether Labour sees too blackly only the future can tell. By resistance all Germans certainly feel that they have gained in moral prestige, but most own that, sorely tried as they feel, warlike thoughts are of little avail between adversaries who are as well matched as an elephant and a meacquo. All have a common-sense desire to end the present suspense.

The slight hopes raised by the Lausanne Interlude, and the prospect of an open breach between France and England, and consequently of active British intervention in the Ruhr, have been damped very swiftly by what is called here Mr. Bonar Law's apathy.

It is interesting to note that considerable suspicion attaches to the personality of Herr Stinnes at present, whose Press teems with the most vituperative anti-French epithets, but whose personal silence is taken to mean an intention to urge the capitalists to co-operate peacefully as soon as he thinks the time is ripe.

A LONDON TRAFFIC CENSUS
HYDE PARK CORNER THE BUSIEST
CENTRE.

The last census of London street traffic taken by the police this summer, shows some amazing figures and also some unexpected results, observes *Everyday Science*.

The busiest spot in London is usually supposed to be the crossing at the Mansion House, on which seven roads converge, but in this census it only comes fourth. The busiest centre in London is Hyde Park Corner. Here in twelve hours, 51,000 vehicles passed or more than 78 a minute for the whole period. Next comes Piccadilly Circus with 40,000 vehicles, Trafalgar Square with 38,000, the Mansion House with 30,000, and the Elephant and Castle with 26,000. Close on 200,000 vehicles were counted in the twelve hours at those five points. These “circuses” and converging points, consequences of the fact that London “grows” like Topsy, instead of being laid out like modern Paris or New York, add enormously to the attractiveness and interest of the city, but they would break the heart of any other traffic controller than the London police. Six roads, four of them omnibus routes, meet at Hyde Park Corner; eight (six bus routes) at Piccadilly Circus; seven (four bus routes) at Trafalgar Square; and of the seven at the Mansion House six are bus routes. Still streets laid out at right angles do not eliminate the traffic problem, and there is far more blocking and delay at one or two New York cross roads than at any London “circus.”

At a conference on the relations between scientific research and practical fishery problems which concluded in London last month, it was stated that “insulin,” the new Canadian remedy for diabetes, could now be extracted from fish.

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REVISED PRAYER BOOK. THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

The text of the Revised Prayer Book (Permissive Use) Measure, 1922, was published recently in London. It had been intended that the measure should be discussed at last month's meeting of the National Assembly of the Church of England, but owing to pressure of other business, it was postponed. The National Assembly is to meet for business again in July.

The object of the measure is "to authorise the alternative use of certain omissions from, addition to, and deviations from the Book of Common Prayer, and the issue of supplementary forms of service in public worship in the Church of England; and for purposes connected therewith. The measure consists of six clauses, with a schedule of 112 pages. The first clause states that "the Book of Common Prayer as amended in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule to this measure shall constitute an alternative Book of Common Prayer."

The alterations and additions to the present Prayer Book are contained in the Schedule, which is the most important part of the measure. The order for Morning Prayer has been considerably shortened by the insertion of the following new rubric after the title of Morning Prayer:—

When the Order for Morning Prayer immediately precedes the Holy Communion, it shall be permissible for the Minister at his discretion to begin at the words, "O Lord open thou our lips," and to end with the Canon after the Second Lesson; or he may add the Salutation, and the words "Let us pray," followed by the second or third Collect.

Also, the last four verses of the Venite are omitted, and the Te Deum is printed in three paragraphs, as in the Accession Service. The Order for Evening Prayer has also been shortened and a form for a late evening service, when evensong has been previously said, included.

THE COMMUNION SERVICE.
The Order for the Communion Service has been much altered. The following note is inserted at the beginning:—

For the avoidance of all controversy and doubtfulness, it is hereby prescribed that notwithstanding anything that is elsewhere enjoined in any rubric or canon, the Priest in celebrating the Holy Communion shall wear either a surplice with stole or with scarf and hood, or a white alb plain with a vestment of cope.

Some of the Ten Commandments, notably the second, fourth, and tenth have been shortened, and a short, alternative form for use instead of the whole Ten Commandments, with their responses has been introduced.

The Marriage Service has been altered and shortened and the following prayer substituted for the prayer for the gift of children:—

O merciful Lord and Heavenly Father by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, bestow, we beseech thee, upon these two persons the heritage and gift of children; and grant that they may live together so long in godly love and honesty, that they may see their children Christianly and virtuously brought up, to thy praise and honour, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Alterations have also been made in the Burial Service.

The Creed of St. Athanasius is printed in accordance with a revised translation.

NEW PRAYERS.
Many new prayers have been added. Much controversy has been caused by the inclusion of the following:—

Commemoration of the faithful Departed. Let us remember before God the faithful departed.

V. The righteous live for evermore.
R. Their reward also is with the Lord.

O God of the spirits of all flesh, we praise and magnify thy holy Name for all thy servants who have finished their course in thy faith and fear, for the Blessed Virgin Mary, for the holy Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs, and for all other thy righteous servants, known to us or unknown; and we beseech thee that, encouraged by their examples, and strengthened by their fellowships, we also may be found meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light; through the merits of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Prayers have also been introduced for unity, missions, "the increase of the sacred ministry," the Conventions of the Church, the National Assembly of the Church of England, Universities and other places of learning, hospitals and infirmaries, and for "seasonable" weather, as well as prayers for use at the time of an election and during the vacancy of a see or of a parochial charge.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

The prayer for industrial peace reads as follows:—

Let us pray for the maintenance of Industrial Peace.

V. Owe no man anything but to love one another.

R. For he that loveth his neighbour hath fulfilled the law.

O God, the Father of all mankind, we beseech thee inspire us with such love, truth and equity, that in all our dealings one with another we may show forth our brotherhood in thee; for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Let us pray that God may guide to a wise and righteous issue the present industrial trouble.

V. Keep ye judgment and do justice: for mercy salvation is near to come, and thy righteousness shall be revealed.

O God, who in thy providence hast appointed to every man his work: Remove, we humbly beseech thee, from those who are now at variance, all spirit of strife and all occasion of bitterness, that seeking only what is just and equal, they may live and work together in brotherly union and concord; to their own well-being, and the prosperity of the realm; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Two alternative prayers, in addition to the one already provided, have been introduced for use in time of war.

One of the most beautiful of the new prayers is the following, to be used for a dying child:—

O Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, who for our sakes didst become tabe in Bethlehem: We commit unto thy loving care this child whom thou art calling to thyself. Send thy holy angel to lead him gently to those heavenly habitations, where the souls of them that sleep in thee have perpetual peace and joy, and in thee have perpetual peace and joy, and in thee have perpetual peace and joy.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN REWARDS FOR RESCUERS.

In connection with the rescue effected by the Union-Castle Line Royal Mail steamer *Kinfauns Castle*, when 325 passengers and crew of the steamship *Hannania*, sunk off the coast of Spain on September 9th last, taken off by boat, and picked up from the sea under very difficult conditions of stormy weather were brought safely to Southampton, the committee of Lloyd's have awarded Lloyd's silver medal for saving life at sea to Captain E. W. Day, Alderson, second officer, who took a prominent part in the rescue. The Union-Castle Line have further received, through the German Ambassador, gifts from the Hamburg-America Line for distribution in recognition of the heroic and invaluable services rendered in rescuing the passengers and crew of our steamship *Hannania*, the Hamburg-America Line at the same time expressing their "high admiration of the courageous qualities displayed by all the British seamen who were on the scene of action when the *Hannania* sank." The gifts from the Hamburg-America Line consisted of a valuable timepiece and Zeiss binoculars for Captain Day, Zeiss binoculars and silver cigarette cases for Mr. Le Brocq, chief officer, and Mr. C. A. McDonald, fourth officer; Zeiss binoculars for Mr. E. E. Spradlow, first officer; Mr. A. Alderson, second officer; Mr. P. A. Cook, third officer; Mr. W. G. Donald, sixth engineer, who took charge of boats; and for three wireless operators—Mr. A. E. Hunter, Mr. R. E. Roy, Mr. R. Bedford; while silver watches have been sent for each of the sixty members of the crew of the *Kinfauns Castle* who manned the boats.

fold him in the everlasting arms of thine unfailing love, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, one God world without end. Amen.

RESERVATION OF THE SACRAMENT.
The following is the rubric permitting reservation of the Sacrament which has been strenuously opposed by many Churchmen:—

But when the Holy Communion cannot reverently or without grave difficulty be celebrated in private and also when there are several sick persons in the Parish desirous to receive the Communion on the same day, it shall be lawful for the Priest (with the consent of the sick person or persons) on any day when there is the Church to set apart at the open Communion so much of the consecrated Bread and Wine as shall serve the sick person (or persons), and so many as shall communicate with him (if there be any). And, the open Communion ended, he shall, on the same day and with as little delay as may be, go and minister the same. If the consecrated Bread and Wine be not taken immediately to the sick person, they shall be kept in such place and after such manner as the Ordinary shall direct so that they be not used for any other purpose whatsoever. The consecrated Bread and Wine shall be taken to the sick person in such simple and reverent manner as the Ordinary shall direct.

NEW YORK'S TER- CENTENARY.

THE FOUR "FIRST FAMILIES."

New York will celebrate its tercentenary during the coming summer. In May, 1624, thirty families of Walloons from the south of Holland (says the *New York Evening Post*) landed at the historic spot, which later was called Castle Garden and established the first real residential Colony on Manhattan Island.

The arrival of these 100 men, women, and children, with their horses, cows, chickens, kitchen utensils, farm implements, and household furniture, constituted a definite colonisation movement, entirely distinct from the settlement founded by the earlier migratory Dutch traders and navigators; their coming afforded the first real evidence of an intent to establish a permanent community.

All the Walloons did not remain at the landing place; some went on to Albany and others to Brooklyn, but four married couples decided to work out their destinies on Manhattan Island. In the final analysis, these hardy souls became our "first families." Additions to this Colony began to arrive in more considerable numbers during the next two years, until in 1626 Peter Minuit, first director general of New Netherlands, arrived and closed his historic purchase of Manhattan Island for 24 dollars. During this year work was started on the fort, including the territory bounded by Bowling Green, Whitehall, Bridge, and State Streets, which marked the first constructive municipal enterprise undertaken in the community.

In 1629, when the population numbered about two hundred and seventy souls, the great patent act was passed granting to any member of the West India Company who should found a colony of fifty persons within four years after the notice of intention; the title of patroon, with the privilege of selecting a tract of land six miles on one side or eight miles on both sides of a navigable river and extending as far inland as they chose anywhere within the limits of the province, except on the island of Manhattan.

This offer was followed by the establishment of a number of settlements along the Hudson as far north as Albany and along the Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and Long Island shores.

The buildings in the New Amsterdam Colony clustered within the confines of the fort until the harder souls began to work their way north-east along the East River on Pearl St. With this movement well under way (there was no restriction as to location of houses and no street plan) little interest was shown in Broadway until 1642, when the first lot grants began to be made.

The British Treasury benefited recently to the extent of £250,000 as a result of two millionaires' wills (the jam manufacturer's Sir William Hartley, £1,038,444, and Sir George Cadbury, £1,071,050).

WONG-SIU-WOON
The buildings in the New Amsterdam Colony clustered within the confines of the fort until the harder souls began to work their way north-east along the East River on Pearl St. With this movement well under way (there was no restriction as to location of houses and no street plan) little interest was shown in Broadway until 1642, when the first lot grants began to be made.

A difficult situation in Anglo-Egyptian relations may arise out of the insertion in the Constitution of the article defining the Sovereign's title as "King of Egypt and the Sudan."

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.

A regular feature of French external trading in pre-war years was an excess of imports over exports amounting to approximately 20 per cent. This adverse balance rose to 31 per cent. for 1914, 120 per cent. in 1915, 223 per cent. in 1916, 358 per cent. in 1917, and 373 per cent. in 1918. The first year after the war ended was also an unsatisfactory year; but in 1920 the excess of imports was reduced to only 37 per cent. During the last two years France has recovered to the pre-war level of activity. In comparing the following figures it must be borne in mind that trade in 1921 included returns for Alsace and Lorraine. Otherwise the enormous difference in values is due to high prices and the depreciation of the franc. For 1913 imports were 8,421,000,000 francs, and exports 6,880,000,000 francs. The corresponding figures for 1921 were 22,068,000,000 francs and 19,772,000,000 francs, and for 1922 23,900,000,000 francs and 20,642,000,000 francs.

France is the third exporting nation in the world; the two great English-speaking nations being ahead of her. In considering the excess of imports, which now compares favourably with the pre-war proportion, it is necessary to bear in mind the income from investments abroad. Another source of income consists of sums spent by foreign visitors, also including the value of goods purchased and taken out of the country in this way. Moreover, part of the apparent adverse balance for 1922 is due to imports of raw materials to meet demands arising out of the trade revival.

All things considered, French trade interchange appears to be quite sound; and possibly shows a substantial balance in favour of France, as investments abroad and gains from tourists must have been well over the 31 milliards of excess imports for the last twelve months.—*Daily Telegraph*.

The British Treasury benefited recently to the extent of £250,000 as a result of two millionaires' wills (the jam manufacturer's Sir William Hartley, £1,038,444, and Sir George Cadbury, £1,071,050).

WONG-SIU-WOON
The buildings in the New Amsterdam Colony clustered within the confines of the fort until the harder souls began to work their way north-east along the East River on Pearl St. With this movement well under way (there was no restriction as to location of houses and no street plan) little interest was shown in Broadway until 1642, when the first lot grants began to be made.

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 14th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th March, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd April, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1922. [S.S.]

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 DES VEAUX ROAD.

SCOTTISH LETTER. ROYALTY AND RUGGER INTERNATIONAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, February 7th.
 H.R.H. the Duke of York has intimated his intention of being present at the International Rugby Match, Scotland v. England, to be played at Inverleith, Edinburgh, on Saturday, March 17th. The members of the Royal family have been long interested in Rugby football, and it has become usual in recent years for His Majesty the King or his sons to be present at Twickenham on the occasion of international engagements. It will be the first occasion, however, on which a member of the Royal House has been present at Inverleith. A week ago the Duke of York honoured the sister game of Association in Scotland by attending the cup tie match at Hampden Park, Glasgow.

THE HEATHER ON FIRE.
 On being created a Viscount, Lord Leverhulme adopted the territorial title of Viscount Leverhulme of the Western Isles. At once a storm of protest was raised by the Highland Societies and Associations against the adoption of this historic title, which they regarded as an "outrage on Scottish sentiment." Mr. Bonnar Law was approached, and his reply was that it was now too late to intervene. It has also been pointed out that if objection can be made that Lord Leverhulme's description of himself as Lord "of the Western Isles" infringes in any way the old historic title of "Lord of the Isles" the person most entitled to do so is the Prince of Wales, who includes the latter among his numerous territorial designations.

Scrape the surface off a Highlander—even a Radical Highlander—and you come upon a man of aristocratic sentiments, pride, and traditions. That is nothing to be regretted. The world is made up of all sorts of people, and a dash of Highland pride and prejudice adds piquancy to an age which is too much given to grovelling after pence. Scotland would be a dull and dreary place without its Highland sentiment. It is at bottom a working and healthy sentiment. There is nothing to object to in the protest made by Highland Societies against the assumption by an English merchant of an ancient title, which has always been regarded as one of the most glorious in the annals of the Scottish Highlands. No blame is to be attached to the present bearer of the title; and Englishmen may be excused for ignorance of Scottish sentiment, but as was said at a meeting of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, it seems preposterous that the Herald's Court in London should have the power to decide these matters for Scotland. There are times and occasions when English officialdom acts with the crudest stupidity, without any knowledge of or caring for the deepest feelings of other people. And this is a flagrant case in point.

VESSELS FOR THE EASTERN TRADE.
 The Caledonian Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. (Ltd.), Dundee, have launched from Stannergate Shipyard the twin screw motor vessel *Tadulus*, the first of this type to be built for Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool, for their Eastern trade. The dimensions of the vessel are: Length, 477ft.; breadth, moulded, 59ft.; depth to upper deck, 35ft. 3in.; gross tonnage about 8,000. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of eight cylinder four cycle single acting Diesel engines, each indicating 3,000 h.p., which will be capable of driving the ship at a sea speed of about 14 knots.

Another vessel was launched for Messrs. Holt for their monthly service to the Straits, China, and Japan. It was built by Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co., Birkenhead, and is a single reduction twin-screw geared turbine steamer, called the *Sarpeden*, 11,400 tons gross. The vessel, which will have a speed of 15 knots, will carry only first class passengers. There will be accommodation for 155 of these, all above the upper deck. The propelling machinery will consist of turbines of the impulse type, developing a combined shaft horsepower of 7,500 on ordinary service, and connected by means of flexible expansion couplings to pinions arranged to drive common gear wheels on the main shafting.

THE B. AND A. DOES NOT ADVERTISE.

The Dundee Company have received the reply from St. Andrews which they deserved. The Championship Committee is "absolutely opposed to any championship being initiated or carried out by a business firm." It will be generally acknowledged that their attitude is a sound one. In the past the word "championship" has been very much abused, and it was easy to guess that its use by any business firm for a project with such a high-sounding title would never have the sanction of St. Andrews. The Dundee Company should now take to heart the advice which has been tendered them from many quarters—to promote an open tournament on a date so far removed from the crowded weeks of May and June as to spread the interest of big competitive golf over a greater part of the year.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The announcement that Great Britain has decided to devote her share of the Boxer Indemnity to objects mutually beneficial to both countries may have an important bearing on a mission work in China (says "The Missionary Record" of the United Free Church of Scotland). The sum involved is about £1,000,000, spread over the next 23 years, and the British view is that it should be spent mainly on the education of the Chinese as the best means of forwarding the social and economic progress of the country. China requires well-trained leaders in every department of life, and it is believed that the money could not

be put to better use than by turning out men of skill and culture. As the missionary agencies have been doing that for many years they ought to have a strong claim on the fund for assistance in their work, especially as they suffered so considerably in the Boxer rising.

SCOTTISH MISSIONS IN INDIA.

A missionary campaign is being carried on in Scotland, and during the present week there is the customary celebration of Scottish missions to India. A leading part is taken by the Rev. Dr. D. Mackintosh, Bombay, and the Rev. Dr. A. B. Wann of Calcutta, assisted by about one hundred missionaries from all parts of the world.

THREE AND LISMORE FOR SALE.

The Duke of Argyll has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank, & Rutley to offer the Island of Three, with its 21,400 acres, by auction, at the same time as his other Scottish island properties, the Island of Lismore estate, and also Benmore Forest, in the Isle of Mull. The latter extends to 27,934 acres, and in addition to six farms, there are residences. The Island of Lismore estate comprises some 2,324 acres of the Southern portion of Lismore, and besides the residence there are six grazing farms.

MARRIAGE.

At Burlington House, Glasgow, on January 31st, by the Right Rev. Dr. John Smith, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Andrew Henderson, eldest son of the late John Burnett Jack and Mrs. Jack of Shanghai, to Gertrude Ashton, daughter of A. M. Young, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Anderson, 418 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow.

THE GOLF CODE A CENTURY AGO.

The rules of the Burghfield Golf Club, instituted more than a hundred years ago, afford some interesting reading. Rule 1, which states that the uniform of the club shall be a scarlet coat, reminds us of an old fashion which has almost entirely disappeared. Next we are struck by the rigour and simplicity of the old days. Rule IV. runs:—"You are not to remove stones, bones, or any break-clubs in order to play your ball upon the fair green, where you may remove all obstructions within two club lengths; if a ball stick fast in the ground, it may be loosened in its bed, but not lifted." The proof of the lie was in the playing of it, as is indicated by Rule V. It stipulated that "when a ball lies in sand, mud, or amongst rubbish, no obstruction shall be removed; but in cases where the ball is so placed that the player finds he cannot play it, it shall be in the power of his adversary to play it. He failing or refusing to do so, the player may lift his ball, play from behind the hazard, losing a stroke." Our old friend stymie, whose tradition has never been in doubt, has the dignity of Rule VIII. to itself in these terms:—"When the balls lie within six inches of each other, the ball nearest the hole to be lifted until the other is played."

SCOTS SONGS IN NIO AFRICA.

One of our Scottish missionaries home on furlough came from Central Africa by way of Mombasa and the Nile to Suva. In the course of his journey he had to travel down the headwaters of the Nile by rowing boat, as the river was too low for the regular vessels. His Sudanese "boys" were great singers, and beguiled the tedium of the journey by a varied repertoire, some of the items resembling Highland airs. Indeed he set himself to the task of committing them to paper, and got the music all right, but the words, even for a competent linguist, sadly puzzled him, being a mosaic, as he imagined, of African and gibberish. Then at Suva, he solved the mystery. A traveller had been dwelling alone near Lake Albert, his only English speaking companion a gramophone and at night the curious natives had squatted outside his hut, listening to the white man's music, till they got it, as best they could, by heart. The songs proved to be Harry Lauder's love ditties. Another boat song of theirs had a haunting refrain, which troubled him by its incomprehensibility, as it ended always on the words "Mhalowanj! Seimoo-o-da." The first word means "saying," but what were they saying? Then it dawned on him. The song was a satire on the average travelling tourist, whose oft repeated order to his boy they were familiar with—"Whisky and soda."

POLICE-CONSTABLES CONSCIENCE

LAW-BREAKER SUMMONS HIMSELF.

CHERTSEY, Thursday.
 "Superintendent," said Constable Rose, saluting, "my chimney is on fire."
 "Is that so?" said the chief. "Help yourself to a summons."
 Constable Rose dealt himself a bludge from the top of the pack. He took it in his right hand, passed it to his left hand, and put it in the pocket of Mr. Rose, householder, of Liberty-lane, Adlestone, who "registered" indignant surprise.

Mr. Rose appeared in the dock at Chertsey, last month. The clerk called for evidence and Constable Rose appeared in the witness-box and denounced his other self for not keeping his chimney clean.
 "Your worship," said he, "I saw smoke and sparks coming from defendant's chimney, and I served the summons on defendant. I found that the roof had settled on the lodges of the chimney after the sweep had done his work."
 Mr. Rose was fined half-a-crown, and Constable Rose was credited with the conviction.

INDIAN SHIPPING. PROJECTED-LEGISLATION.

Mr. Sahagiri Aiyer is shortly to introduce in the Legislative Assembly of India a Bill to provide for the abolition of the deferred rebate system as practised by Shipping companies and for the fixation of maximum and minimum rates of freight.

In a letter explaining the Bill, Mr. Aiyer says that attempts hitherto made to run Indian steamship companies have, in the main, failed owing to, among other reasons, the deferred rebate system. The payment of rebates is deferred in order that the shipper may be compelled to ship his cargo all throughout the year in the boats of a particular company. What happens is this, at the time of the first consignment, the company undertakes to pay back a portion of the freight charged if the shipper continues to ship his goods consistently all the year through by the steamers of the particular company and not to send any of his shipments by the steamers of any other company. If there is any infraction of this agreement the shipper loses the rebate. Thus he is obliged to ship his goods through the company for a particular period, however much he may desire to make his shipments through another company. In this way while old established companies secure customers, new companies find it impossible to compete with them. The necessity for fixing the maximum and minimum rates of freight is thus, he says, apparent. Those that have followed the course of events in this behalf would have noticed that it is the usual practice with some powerful concerns to lower the rates as soon as they find that a new venture has been launched. The new company, which cannot be expected to have accumulated profits at its back, finds it impossible to bring down its rates, or if it does, it finds that the existing companies with large reserves pulled up during the period of monopoly further reduce the rates until the new company is starved out of existence. Upon the disappearance of the new venture the old monopolistic company resumes its previous system of charging high rates of freight and thus more than makes up the losses sustained during the period of freight war. Such temporary rate-cutting, moreover, dislocates trade while it lasts and when it ends, the shippers have very often to pay rates of freight higher than those prevailing at the beginning of the freight war. This has happened at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Those that have had a long supremacy in the waters resort to the old rates of freight as soon as they have killed the new concerns. Such practices have in the past rendered it impossible for Indians to start new shipping companies in their own country. The dream of an Indian Mercantile Marine can never be realised as long as such unfair attacks upon new Indian concerns are not declared illegal. In the United States of America partly to circumvent the evil effects of combination attempted by some Home companies partly to frustrate the attempts of foreign companies, to get the better of the local companies, laws similar to the one he is introducing have been enacted. In other countries also, similar measures have been passed.

WHAT SUGAR MEANS TO JAVA.

Speaking about Java recently, Dr. H. C. Prinsse Geerlings said:—
 In Java, from 160,000 hectares which is planted yearly, there is won 180,000 metric tons of sugar or a little more than half the amount which British India produces—and that from but one-sixth of the British Indian area. Moreover, the sugar is a good crystallised product whilst that of British India consists for a large part of syrup.

In British India we saw dirtiness, laxity and sloth, in Java intensive and scientific labour carried through to the smallest detail all over the whole field of the sugar industry.

It is not a question of native production, but the whole industry is in Western hands; it is governed by purely western ideas and continual traffic with Holland ensures that it remains at standard. No effort is lost in finding more profitable methods, both in the field and factory, in the administration and in buying and selling.

Whilst the natives of Java obtain a harvest of 80 million dry paddy from 2,800,000 hectares of rice-fields, the million pounds of sugar, the whole paddy harvest has about the same momentary value as the sugar which is won from only 5 per cent of the rice-growing area.

Yet instead of appreciating such efforts, propaganda is made against the sugar industry, which is accused of draining Java of wealth—whereas we only take away sugar, that is, wind, rain and sunshine. If no sugar was grown it would only be possible to win another 4 to 5 million pounds of paddy, and that certainly would not make Java richer, apart from the indirect advantages, to the native, of the sugar industry.

BURNS'S FARM FOR NATION.

At the annual dinner of the Edinburgh Burns Club the Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson intimated that the farm of Ellisland, where Burns once lived, was purchased by the late Mr. George Williamson, an Edinburgh merchant, shortly before his death, and he had left instructions that it was to be handed over to the Burgh of Dumfries. It was to be the property of the nation and to remain for ever in the national possession as a centre for Burns interests.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OPENED.

The annual lawn tennis tournament organised by the Hongkong Cricket Club to be played on the Club ground has opened and the following are the results to date:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES (first round).—E. B. S. Dods and A. B. Raworth beat G. H. Hayers and the Rev. C. Howard, 7-5, 6-1, 6-1.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES (first round).—A. Eveleigh beat Horace Lo, 6-3, 6-1, 7-5; C. Ramjahn beat C. Willson, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 8-6.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A" (first round).—C. Willson (12/6) beat T. G. Bennett (14/8), 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B" (first round).—B. Crowley (1-15) beat G. E. Elamus (scr.), 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

HANDICAP DOUBLES (first round).—C. Willson and A. G. M. Fletcher (11/6) beat W. B. Cornaby and C. M. Wilson (14/8), 6-1, 2-6, 6-1; R. M. Smith and C. C. Stark (scr.) beat G. W. Sewell and T. G. Bennett (13/8), 6-2, 6-3; L. Foster and T. H. King (scr.) beat W. B. Roberts and Hayes (5/6), 6-4, 5-8; F. A. Dinadale and A. C. Hagen (4/6) beat C. Blaker and A. L. Grace (14/6), 8-6, 7-5; R. E. Worthington and H. E. Grace (15/4) beat E. Grimbale and L. Nelson (scr.), 6-4, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

MIXED DOUBLES.—C. Willson and Mrs. E. J. R. Mitchell v. J. R. Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd; H. E. Grace and Miss Duff v. C. Lambert and Mrs. Tarrant.

OPEN SINGLES.—A. E. Dome v. V. Yvanovitch; Thomas Lay v. F. A. Redmond; N. Trambitsky v. Yew Man Tsun.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A".—T. H. King (115) v. C. C. Stark (115.3).

OPEN DOUBLES.—W. B. Roberts and R. E. Lindell v. E. de Souza and F. Prata; D. G. G. Neish and G. P. Menzies v. W. G. Kennear and W. Fraser.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

Division I.					
	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS.
King's Regt.	17	13	2	3	27
Kowloon	17	8	5	3	21
Amoy	16	10	6	0	20
H.K. Club	17	7	7	3	17
Tamar	17	6	8	5	17
Hawkins	14	5	4	5	15
Titanic	15	6	8	3	15
South China	15	5	6	4	14
R.G.A.	15	3	8	4	10
Durban	15	2	9	4	10
Police	14	0	8	6	6

Division II.					
	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS.
King's Regt.	15	14	1	0	28
Hawkins	15	13	2	0	26
South China	14	10	3	1	21
United	15	8	4	3	19
St. Joseph	11	8	3	0	16
Amoy	13	7	4	2	16
South China 'A'	15	6	5	4	15
Titanic	13	6	4	3	15
University	13	6	5	2	14
R.G.A.	14	6	6	2	14
Kowloon	15	5	7	3	13
Durban	14	4	9	1	9
Amoy	14	4	10	0	8
Wardens	15	3	10	2	8
Auxiliaries	15	1	12	3	3
Police	15	1	14	0	2

KOWLOON v. R.G.A.

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon F.C. in their 1st division. League match v. the R.G.A. at Kowloon on Saturday:—Woodman, Wheeler and Knight; Morrison, McKelvie and Fazio; Oleno, Hall, Se-uy, Duncan and Mitson. Reserves: Ralbie and G. Duncan.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. 1st XI. v. INFANTRY C.C.

The League match will be played at Kowloon to-day, at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent the K.C.C.—J. P. Robinson, Capt. E. G. Spinks, E. F. Spinks, C. A. V. Hall, S. Jox, C. Dance, J. C. Fletcher, B. Petheram, H. W. Bonzon, R. E. Lindell and H. Overy.

Speaking at the National Assembly of the Church of England on February 2nd on a motion by the Bishop of London for the establishment of a social and industrial committee, Lord High Chiffinch viewed with suspicion the desire of the Bishop of London to get the Church of England behind him for all sorts of purposes, and warned the assembly against the growth of a new form of priestcraft.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye-irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxol, Pictorial, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company).—Adv. [108]

KING'S REGIMENT BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The King's Regiment Novices' Tournament opened at Murray Barracks last night, when twenty bouts were concluded. Whilst, of course, there was a large number of soldiers present very few civilians attended. The classes completed were light weights, welter weights, bantam weights and feather weights, whilst there was also a special ten rounds contest between Private McGuinness, of the King's and Lance-Corporal Crotty, of the King's. An interesting exhibition of service boxing and methods of refereeing was given by Lieutenant-Commander Douglas Hamilton, R.N., with the assistance of A. B. McBride, and Lance-Corporal Welman. The Lieutenant-Commander lectured the audience, while the men illustrated his remarks.

OFFICIALS.

Referee.—Lieut. Comdr. I. A. Douglas Hamilton, R.N., Lieut. C. J. Bailey, M.M., King's Regiment.

Judges.—Capt. E. C. Cross, King's Regiment, Lieut. R. H. Jones, D.S.O., M.C., King's Regiment, Lieut. A. Walsh, D.C.M., Royal Artillery, Lieut. G. J. Jones, King's Regiment.

Timekeeper.—R.S.M. C. Mitchell, M.O.—C.S.M. Rearden.

Committee.—Captain P. Pilkington, M.B.E., Lieut. C. J. Bailey, M.M., R.S.M. Mitchell, C.S.M. Rearden, C.Q.M.S. Ashton, Sergt. Bryan, and Sergt. Lyons.

Details of the bouts are as follows:—

NOVICES' LIGHT WEIGHTS.

PRIVATE PICKEN v. PRIVATE HUGHES.

Hughes was the heavier man, and won a very uninteresting bout with ease by a knock-out to the jaw in the first round. Picken was outclassed, and was helpless against the rushing methods of his opponent.

PTE. GOODWIN v. LCE-CORP. KNOWLES.

Both lads were willing, but the match chiefly consisted in hard hitting. Knowles' defence was weak, and Goodwin scored fast and freely gaining the verdict in an entertaining bout.

PTE. TAYLOR v. PTE. MANNING.

This bout was practically a farce, and Taylor put an end to the matter in the first round, sending Manning down for the count very quickly.

PTE. BEELEY v. LCE-CORP. WEST.

The bout went the whole way, West gaining the verdict. Both lads were game, and at times the boxing was quite good. West scored very freely towards the end, and broke through his opponent's guard with ease.

PTE. LOWE v. PTE. ABRAMS.

Low had considerably the advantage in height and reach, and used it well. This bout was one of the best in the class. Lowe did most of the attacking in the first two rounds, but in the third Abrams led all the time, and used a very dangerous left to considerable advantage. He thoroughly deserved the verdict.

NOVICES' BANTAM WEIGHTS.

PTE. SMITH v. PTE. RODGSON.

Rodgson finished his man in the second round. The bout was uninteresting, and the result not unexpected.

PTE. ILBURY v. PTE. HUGHES.

Ilbury retired in the second round with a damaged thumb. Hughes meted out a considerable amount of punishment to his man right the way through, however. He displayed very little science but his methods were effective.

PTE. JONES v. PTE. TYRE.

In the first round Jones was all over Tyre, but in the second matters were more even, and the pace was fairly good. Jones wasted a good deal of energy by careless placing, but the verdict was given to him, and deservedly so.

PTE. STACE v. PTE. BUSH.

The match was characterized by plenty of hard hitting and Bush retired in the second round. He took a good deal of punishment in the first round.

PTE. RODAWAY v. LCE-CORP. QUINN.

Rodaway was easily the superior boxer, and scored freely to the face throughout the first and second rounds. In the last encounter he sent home some telling punches to the body, and emerged an easy victor on points.

NOVICES' WELTER WEIGHTS.

PTE. HIGGON v. PTE. HAYES.

The fight was fast and furious in the first two rounds, and both men had tired themselves when the third arrived. Early on in the third Hayes gave in exhausted.

LCE-CORP. HODDING v. PTE. OWENS.

The match opened rough and tumble fashion, and before the gong sounded for the conclusion of the first round, Owens retired.

PTE. WRIGHT v. PTE. BLUNDELL.

Pte. Wright was disqualified in the second round for covering.

PTE. SCOTT v. PTE. O'CONNOR.

The first round opened at high speed, with a swift exchange of blows. Both men went at it hammer and tongs, with the result that with the second round both were blown. Scott threw his hand in, and the verdict was given to O'Connor.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A BROKEN AGREEMENT. EMPLOYER WHO TOOK UP POST WITH RIVAL FIRM.

SUMMARY COURT SEQUEL.

A case of interest to employers and employees of all nationalities in this Colony was argued before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), in the Summary Court yesterday.

The case was one in which an Indian assistant in a silk merchant's store was alleged to have broken his contract, and taken up service with a rival firm. His original employer, Mr. D. Chellaram, silk merchant, of Queen's Road Central, sued the man for \$83, the equivalent of 100 rupees, due as liquidating damages.

Mr. C. A. Russ appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. G. Vaux for the defence. Mr. Russ said the defendant was employed by the plaintiff as a salesman, and on January 25th, 1932, he entered into a contract with the plaintiff firm, in which he agreed to serve the firm as an assistant at the Victoria branch of the business for a year and a half, commencing January 8th, 1932, at a remuneration of 100 rupees per month. As the conclusion of his term of service he was to be granted a free passage to India. There was a clause in the agreement whereby defendant expressly agreed to pay to his employer 100 rupees as liquidating damages, if he should leave before his contract expired. Mr. Russ went on to state that on the 25th October last another employee of the firm broke his agreement, and before his term had expired left them and joined a rival firm. He had been sued, and judgment was obtained for the plaintiff. At about this time the defendant complained of being ill, and, with the firm's permission, took a short trip to Canton for medical advice. His reason for going to Canton was, he said, because he was not satisfied with any doctor other than a German doctor. Early in November he went to the manager of the firm, and said he had to go to Canton for an operation. They agreed to let him go, and the manager told him not to be longer away than he could help. Before going he settled up all his debts with the firm. Time went on, he failed to return, and a month or so later, he was found serving behind the counter of Pritam & Co. in their shop at Canton—the same firm that the other employee had gone to. The plaintiff had thus been left two men short, and there had been a consequent falling off in the takings. Plaintiff instructed his solicitors to take action in the matter, and they wrote to defendant. He replied stating that his departure was agreed upon by both parties, and he could not understand why they should now trouble him.

Mr. F. G. Vaux submitted that there actually had been a mutual agreement between the parties that defendant should leave. Defendant was related to one of the Pritams and it was thought better that he should join that firm. If this were not the case, why had defendant been allowed to take away his luggage and his passport from the plaintiff's custody. His Honour expressed his belief in the plaintiff's story, however, and gave judgment accordingly, with costs.

Mr. F. G. Vaux submitted that there actually had been a mutual agreement between the parties that defendant should leave. Defendant was related to one of the Pritams and it was thought better that he should join that firm. If this were not the case, why had defendant been allowed to take away his luggage and his passport from the plaintiff's custody. His Honour expressed his belief in the plaintiff's story, however, and gave judgment accordingly, with costs.

NOVICES' FEATHER WEIGHTS.

PTE. JONES v. PTE. LORD.

This bout was short and sweet, Lord taking a knock-out to the chin within one minute of the start.

PTE. BYRNE v. PTE. TIERNY.

Both men fought cautiously in the first round, and when the gong went honours were even. In the second round Tierny obtained a slight lead. Byrne retired in the third round.

LCE-CORP. LAMONT v. PTE. JENKINS.

Lamont opened with a whirlwind attack, and a blow to the teeth caused Jenkins to retire within a few seconds of the commencement.

PTE. KINSELLA v. PTE. GREENWOOD.

Greenwood was disqualified within a few seconds of the start for covering.

CORP. HOLME v. PTE. LOWE.

Holme had a big advantage in height and reach, and used it well. In the first round neither of the men appeared to be taking things very seriously, but they settled down in the second. The match went the whole way, and Holme was adjudged the victor on points.

PTE. WARD v. PTE. SWEETMAN.

Sweetman was knocked out in the first round. The fight was furious, while it lasted, but the pace was too hot to last. The last contest of the evening was a ten round bout between Pte. McGuinness, 123 lbs. of the 2nd Batta. King's, and Lce-Corpl. Crotty, 133 lbs., also of the King's. Crotty substituted A. B. Larier, of H.M.S. *Heulias*.

The first round saw Crotty on the defensive. McGuinness continued to lead in the second, when his opponent appeared to be suffering from nerves. Crotty's wind did not appear to be too good. In the third round Crotty was failing fast, and took a good deal of punishment. He retired before the gong went.

800 AMERICAN TOURISTS. TOUR OF THE "EMPRESS OF FRANCE."

The *Empress of France*, widely known as one of the finest and most luxurious express liners in the Canadian Pacific Atlantic Service, arrived in Hongkong yesterday at 11.15 time with 800 tourists on board. The vessel is on a cruise of 120 days around the world. She left New York on January 27th and came through the Panama Canal. She called at San Francisco, and then crossed the Pacific with a stop of twenty-seven hours at Honolulu. She called at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki (via the Inland sea) and from Nagasaki came direct to Hongkong. The tourists remain here until Sunday, when they leave for Manila. From there they will proceed to Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, and thence through the Suez Canal to Naples, Gibraltar, Havre and Southampton. The cruise terminates at Southampton, which port they expect to make by May 10th. From there they have the opportunity of returning home via Quebec on any one of the Canadian Pacific Atlantic liners. The tour has been arranged by Mr. F. C. Clark, the well-known American tourist agent. He is conducting the tour personally, and he is assisted by a staff of competent directors and chaperons. The cruise has been arranged at a remarkably low rate, the minimum fare being \$1,000 (American currency).

The bulk of the 800 cruisers are American, but there are also two Britishers and 13 Canadians. A number of well-known Americans are on board. These include: Major-General George Mayhew Moulton, Commander of the 2nd Division of American Troops during the Spanish-American War; Mr. John Henry Rodd, K.C., of Windsor, Ontario, leader of the Ontario Bar; Judge Franklin C. Platt, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa; Mrs. Theodore N. Vail of Boston, widow of the late Thomas Theodore, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company.

The arrangements for the tourists, so far as Hongkong and Canton are concerned, are in the hands of Mr. William Farmer of Canton, who in conjunction with Mr. Clark, has arranged a programme of sight-seeing on a lavish scale. One of the Star ferries has been chartered solely for the use of the tourists travelling between Hongkong and Kowloon. The s.s. *Kinsan* has also been chartered until Sunday to convey the sight-seers to Canton and back; whilst the Kowloon-Canton Railway are taking 150 of them per day to and from Canton. Arrangements have also been made for the tourists to visit the Peak, to motor round the Island and into the New Territories. On Saturday night a special dance is to be held at Repulse Bay Hotel.

The s.s. *Empress of France* has had an excellent voyage out. With the exception of a few days, the party has been favoured with delightful weather. Socially the voyage has been a great success and whilst at sea everyone has had a very enjoyable time as well as at the various ports of call. Despite the large number carried there has been no overcrowding as the vessel had accommodation for 1,282 passengers. During the voyage a series of lectures and entertainments have been arranged and amongst other things a Travellers' Club and a Camera Club have been formed. The lectures are topical, treating of subjects relating to Japan, China and other Oriental countries.

Regarding the vessel herself, she is the last word in luxury and comfort and represents a very high standard of marine construction. She has 20 large imperial suites and *chambres-de-luxe*, together with a beautiful lounge, social hall, library, two smoking rooms, gymnasium, elevator and two spacious dining saloons. There is on board a well-appointed orchestra of musicians. She is 600 feet over all, has a beam of 72 feet and a maximum speed of nineteen knots. The *Empress of France* holds the record from Quebec to Liverpool of 5 days, 22 hours and 38 minutes. She is a coal burner. The fact that she was three hours overdue was explained by a statement that the coal taken in Japan was not very suitable. Her gross tonnage is 14,461 tons.

The liner has a very interesting war record and a summary of her war services is contained on a brass plate prominently situated on "B" Deck. Prior to the war she was known as the s.s. *Albatross* of the Allan Line. When that line was taken over by the Canadian

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BANK EMPLOYEES SENTENCED. SMALL AND INADEQUATE WAGES.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), gave judgment yesterday morning in the Criminal Sessions case in which two employees of the Bank of China were indicted for the theft of valuable securities, totalling \$50,000. The case was put over at the commencement of last month's sessions in order that the prisoners might make some attempt to replace the money.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, appearing on their behalf, said they had managed to replace \$27,000 worth of the stolen property, and that, together with the money found on them, made \$30,000 retrieved out of the total of \$50,000 stolen. They had got the money back from their relatives in the country.

Mr. Jenkin went on to say that another thing he would put before His Lordship as an extenuating circumstance was the extremely low wages the prisoners were paid by the Bank. The first, who was employed in the correspondence department of the bank, and had been so for the last seven or eight years, was receiving \$30 per month. The other prisoner was employed in the cashier's department for nearly eight years, and received only \$14 per month, which was practically, coolie pay, considering the responsibility of the job. He had large sums of money pass through his hands, and the temptation of this \$50,000 to men so poorly paid had proved too great.

His Lordship told the prisoners that they had grossly abused their positions of trust, and had defrauded their employers of a considerable sum of money. They had certainly done their best to retrieve that sum, but it had to be borne in mind that had they never been arrested the Bank would never have recovered a cent. Though it was not for the Court to dictate to employers what wages they should pay for their service, he thought he was justified in saying that, having regard to the very responsible duties the prisoners were called upon to undertake, their wages were singularly small and inadequate. He reminded the prisoners that merchants had to be protected from this kind of fraud, and that they were liable to fourteen years' hard labour. Having regard to the circumstances, however, he would sentence them to three years' hard labour each.

INFLUENZA GERM ISOLATED. AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT.

The influenza germ has been isolated by two bacteriologists of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, Drs. Frederic K. T. Gates and Peter Olitsky.

The germ is described as being so small that it can pass through the pores of an earthenware filter, and must be magnified a thousand times to be barely perceptible. So far as is known now it is to be found only in cases of epidemic influenza and in the first thirty-six hours of the disease, and is demolished in the nose and throat.

The bacteriologists in their investigation utilized the principles for cultivating disease germs outside the bodies of men and animals worked out ten years ago at the Institute by Drs. Theobald Smith and Noguchi.

A cure for the disease has not yet been found, but the New York State Department of Health is confident that it is now in sight.

Lieut. Olitsky is the expert who visited Hongkong during the cerebro-spinal fever epidemic and made a report to the Government.—*Ex. H.D.P.*

Pacific the vessel was refitted throughout and rechristened *Empress of France*. The Plate bears the following inscription:

"S.S. 'ALBATROSS'". This vessel, during the Great War, was flagship of the patrol between the Shetlands and Iceland, and intercepted 15,000 ships' escorted convoys numbering from 14 to 33 ships to and from America on many occasions; was armed with eight 6 in. guns and two twelve-pounder anti-aircraft guns; steamed while in war commission, 256,740 knots and consumed 170,570 tons of coal.

The vessel was re-conditioned by W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir and is now known as the

"EMPRESS OF FRANCE". Underneath the plate are the signed photographs of the three Admirals who commanded the 10th Cruiser Squadron, of which the *Albatross* was the flagship. Their names are: Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., Admiral Sir Reginald Duperre, K.C.B., G.V.O., and Rear-Admiral C. W. Keppeler-Peach.

The crew of the *Empress of France* is entirely British and numbers 600. The vessel is commanded by Capt. E. Griffiths, R.N.R.

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Committee consists of Hon. Sir
Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Messrs. A. O. L.
H. P. White, and E. J. Chapman
offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.—The accounts have
audited by Messrs. H. Percy S.
F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A.,
offer themselves for re-election.

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HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles/London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

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S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th March.
S.S. "EUBYATES" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th April.
S.S. "IXION" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th April.
S.S. "KARONGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkgs. and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AVAT LE RIDEAU	18th March
PORTER	2nd April
ARMAND BEHIC	17th April
PAULBOAT	1st May
ANDRE LEBON	15th May
AMBOISE	29th May
CORDILLERE	12th June

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HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 16th Mar., at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 20th Mar., at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 23rd Mar., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

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General Managers. (18)**JAPAN COAL**AND
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"JEYPORE"	5,318	22nd Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	5,800	21st Mar., 4 p.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	28th Mar.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	5,800	4th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,323	8th Apr.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,500	27th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	5,800	2nd May	do.
"SARDINIA"	5,800	16th May	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	23rd May	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	6,097	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	5,092	25th July	do.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that in future Local Parcels will be delivered to the addressee by the Post Office.
A Local Parcel is a parcel posted in the Colony and addressed to some person living in the Colony.
The rate for Local Parcels is
10 cents up to 2 lbs.
20 " " 2 " 7 "
30 " " 7 " 11 "
The limit of weight is 11 lbs. No compensation will be paid for damage unless the parcel was properly packed.
In the event of total loss the Post Office will pay the value of the parcel up to a maximum of \$10.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
Europe via Suez (Letters only)	Pyrrhus	16th inst.
London, 15th Feb.		
CANADA, JAPAN AND MANILA	Empire of Asia	16th inst.
HAIPHONG	Soudan	16th inst.
Europe via Suez (Papers)	Japan	17th inst.
15th Feb.		
SHANGHAI	Luchow	17th inst.
STRAITS	Havre	18th inst.
HAIPHONG	Armand Behie	18th inst.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	18th inst.
JAPAN	Tango Maru	20th inst.
MANILA	Pres. Madison	21st inst.
LONDON (Parcels, 15th Feb.)	Karmala	21st inst.
U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. McKinley	24th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Kiangchow and Bangkok	Chenau	Friday, 16th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Nanking	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
do San Francisco, 11th April.		
Straits	Van Olon	10.00 A.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, *Suez, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *St. Maurice, *South Africa, *India via Ombakodi, *Afr. Egypt, & EUROPE via MARSEILLE	Amoy Le Ridesau	Registration 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.00 A.M.
do Marcellus, 20th April.		
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Kaijo Maru	9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Bantakan, *Australia, & *New Zealand via Thursday Island	Changsha	Registration 9.00 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
do, Thursday Island, 2nd April.		
Straits and Egypt	Astolys	Monday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands and Honolulu	Korea Maru	Tuesday, 20th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.

*Correspondence carrying vessel's name only.

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"BELLEROPHON" 5th APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"DEUCALION" 9th APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

"ANTILLOCHUS" 6th APR. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"DEMODOCUS" 20th APR. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TYDAREUS" 1st MAY Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOREA AND YOKOHAMA)

"PHILOCTETES" 24th MAR. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYDAREUS" 24th APR.

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

"AGAMEMNON" 18th MAR. via Suez.
"EURYBATES" 5th APR. via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 16th MAR. for Shanghai.
"PYRRHUS" 2ND APR. for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR" 7th MAY for Singapore & London.
"TELESIAS" 25th JUNE for Singapore & London.
"SARPEDON" 4th AUG. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.

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COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

15th March, 1923.	
On London—	27 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	27 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	27 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	27 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight	27 1/2
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight	27 1/2
On New York—	44 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	44 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	44 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	44 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight	44 1/2
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight	44 1/2
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